NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806. [*No.* 2287.

Just Received, from New-York,

And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

WAR IN DISGUISE;

OR, THE

FRAUDS OF THE NEUTRAL FLAGS.

One Volume Octavo—Price 8*s.* 3*d.*

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is, in point of style, inferior to no production since the days of Junius. The contents of this singular book are not less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as to every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits, should omit the perusal of this publication.

Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leased,

And possession given the 25th of March next,

THE estate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, situated on Easton's point, bounded on Washington and Poplar Streets; a pleasant and airy situation.—Any person inclining to purchase, (which would be preferred) or hire, will please apply to the subscribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*

Newport, January 28, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine —Havanna Sugar inboxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, January 30, 1806.

TAKEN UP,

(A short Time since)

A CEDAR BOAT, about 12 feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JOHN WEEDEN.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 25, 1805.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portsmouth, have allowed the further term of six months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, to exhibit and make out their claims before the subscribers, commissioners upon said estate.—We will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No account will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun.

Portsmouth, January 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to

JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Jan 20, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joseph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and despatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by

ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.

N. B. The Machine will be ready by the first of June next.

Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday in February next; to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

From the UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

A TRANSLATION

From the French, of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's Circular, addressed to the different foreign ministers, accredited near the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1806.

SIR,

THE want of correctness which appears to prevail throughout the article, relative to Spain, in the message which the President of the United States sent to Congress on the 3d ult. compelled me to transmit on the 6th of said month, to the Secretary of State, the note of which I have the honor of inclosing to you a translated copy. The extreme publicity given to said message, as well as to the documents relative to the abovementioned article, sent to Congress some time after, caused me to hope that government, from the ostensible purity of its intentions, would also have published my note, as its publication would have tended to present the affairs in question under their true point of view. I have been waiting in silence for more than forty days, in expectation of this act of justice, but I have waited for it in vain; and as no hopes any longer remain of seeing it verified, I have thought it my duty Sir, to transmit you a copy of this document, for the information of your court, with the object, that whatever may have been the light under which the President of the United States may have thought proper to present the conduct of Spain, it may be known that the King my Master, in his political relations with the United States, has always manifested the good faith, so well known, which is the true character of his government, acting towards them always with justice, and very often with generosity.

Accept, Sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF CASSA YRUJO.

P. S. I authorize you, sir, to give copies not only of my note, but even of the present letter.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1805.

SIR,—The zeal with which I have endeavoured to preserve the harmony and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United Ssates, has caused me to read with particular regret, the article of the President's Message sent to Congress the 3d inst. respecting the political relations betwixt the United States and the king, my master. As in the exposition to which I allude, there exist, in my opinion, several mistakes of a delicate and important tendency, although I render to the President due justice, in regard to the motives which may have caused this apparent want of correctness; yet my character imposes on me the task of entering into an examination of some of his assertions, and of demonstrating, that, either from the want of exact information, or owing to defective translations, they appear, in some cases, not altogether correct.

In the article of the President's message relative to Spain, after mentioning that the negociations for the settlement of the existing differences had not had a satisfactory issue, he says, "Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims, *in no wise connected with them.* Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount." It is very well known, that in a state of war, there exists, and will probably ever exist, a certain abuse of force confided to subaltern hands. Even the United States themselves have not been an exception to this general rule; and during the short period of hostilities with France, in 1793, notwithstanding no privateers were armed, and that their protecting forces consisted only of a small number of frigates, neutrals experienced from them many injuries, well authenticated by the numerous claims on this government by the injured powers, principally on the part of Denmark and Sweden.

Probably there might have existed last war some abuses of this nature, although very rare, on the part of the royal navy of Spain; but the king, my master, animated by that love of justice, which characterizes him, authorised his principal secretary of state to sign a convention with the American minister near his person, in which were stipulated reciprocal compensations for the damages and injuries their respective subjects and citizens might have sustained from officers, or individuals of either, contrary to the right and laws of nations. This stipulation, similar to that of the same nature in the treaty of friendship, navigation and limits, concluded in 1795, *and scrupulously complied with* by my sovereign, would now have had the same effect by the ratification of the convention, had not an article been inserted therein tending to impose on Spain the obligation of a responsibility both detrimental and important in its result, as well as unsupported by reason and justice under the existing circumstances. My court has in a direct manner, as well as through me, repeatedly manifested to the American government its readiness to carry the said stipulation into effect, whenever the article in the same convention relative to the abovementioned responsibility, should either be suppressed or altered in a manner more conformable to justice, and has been so far from refusing to satisfy said compensations on account of other *claims in no wise connected with them*, that it was precisely because they are *connected* that the said convention has not been carried into effect, as was and still is the wish of the king my master.

It is true that the two subjects by their nature are not *connected* with each other in themselves, but it is also true, that this *connexion is very great*, when we consider that an endeavor is made to form out of these two things, distinct in themselves, component parts of the *same whole*; thereby, placing the king, my master, under the disagreeable dilemma of either refusing to ratify a stipulation which he conceives to be just, and therefore wishes to fulfil, or else of taking on himself a responsibility, more or less direct, in favor of the United States, to which it is well proved they have no right to pretend.

In regard to what concerns the new spoliations, I can assure you, sir, few are those that can strictly merit this denomination on the part of Spanish vessels, as many of the captures, which so frequently figure in the American papers, arise either from acts of contraband, or from a want of having on board the documents required by the treaty of 1795, or even from other circumstances which the Captains and owners of said prizes will take good care to conceal; besides, on this head, the citizens of the United States would receive that justice which they have already experienced on the same subject, in virtue of the treaty of 1795. I cannot but observe, that although I had the honour of communicating to you, sir, two months ago, that the strictest injunctions had been given by the king, my master, not to interrupt the navigation of American citizens, when employed in lawful trade, no mention is made by the President of this circumstance, as highly important in its effects towards the American commerce, as it is necessary to demonstrate his just and pacific intentions.

Without any view to recrimination, I find it necessary to observe, that although the violations of the rights of neutrals are infinitely more frequent and extensive on the part of England, whose vessels of *the royal navy* have almost continually blockaded the ports of the United States, and what is more, when this power daily establishes new principles on the rights of neutrals, which, in reality, tend to undermine and annihilate them—the name of Great-Britain is no where to be found in the columns of the President's message.

These circumstances in themselves would not authorize any animadversions on my part, were it not for a most essential one which immediately affects the interests of the king, my master—I allude to the *many thousand American sailors* violently forced from the shelter of the flag which ought to protect them, and compelled to fight on board of British ships of war against the subjects of the king, my master. I cannot but call the attention of the government of the United States towards such a conduct, that in their wisdom, they may adopt the necessary measures to correct an abuse, which at the same time that it violates their neutrality is extremely prejudicial to Spain.

The President adds, "On the Mobille, our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches." Although this assertion is not accompanied by any observation whatever, which might cause it to be viewed as a national offence, I must observe, that according to my information, the duties on imports and exports are very moderate, only 6 per cent.* that every power has a right to regulate as they please these objects within the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and that this exercise of sovereignty is practised by the American government at Fort Stoddert; that is, within their lines, without any pretension on the part of Spain to interfere in their regulations. But even admitting it may be troublesome, it never surely can be pretended as a national offence."

He afterwards says:—"Propositions for adjusting, amicably, the boundaries of Louisiana, have not been acceded to." This assertion is not strictly correct; for it is, and always has been, the wish as well as the intention of Spain, *to adjust amicably* the limits of Louisiana; but however friendly *(amicable)* may have been her disposition towards it, she cannot sacrifice thereto either the dignity or rights of her crown; so that it was not, as the President supposes, owing to the want of a desire of *adjusting amicably*, that this business was not concluded; but rather from the nature of the proposals, which were in themselves inadmissible.—The paragraph continues:—"While the right is *unsettled*, we have avoided to change the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the *disputed* territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not easily be controuled; but in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence." In truth, I cannot comprehend what the President can call *unsettled right*; and still less, if he wishes to apply it to that part of West-Florida comprehended within the Mississippi, Iberville, the Lakes, and the river Perdido. The right of this cannot be considered as *unsettled*, or doubtful; for independent of that right, arising from actual possession, and from the treaty of *retrocession* of Louisiana to France, there is another conclusive circumstance, well known to the American government, which ought and must dissipate every doubt, if any could ever exist on this subject. The most distinguished civilians agree, that the true interpreters of a treaty, doubtful in any of its clauses or expressions, are the *contracting parties* themselves, when this can be obtained.—Spain and France, who were the contracting parties in the treaty of *retrocession*, on which is founded that of sale, of the 30th of April, from whence the pretensions of the American government emanate, have explained it in the manner already known to you, Sir; namely, that it was not the intention of Spain to cede to France more than she had received from her, as the title and word, *retrocession*, made use of therein, clearly imply; and that France never would have pretended, or hoped to obtain, one inch of land East of the Mississippi, Iberville, and the Lakes. The true *intention* of the *contracting parties being thus expressly manifested* I shall content myself, by copying a single paragraph from *Vattel*, among many other similar ones which I could produce from other civilians, in support of the rights of the King, my master, on this subject. In paragraph 274, of "The Interpretation of Treaties," Vattel says—"When we manifestly see what is the sense that *agrees with the intention of the contracting powers*, it is not permitted to turn their words to a contrary meaning. *The intention sufficiently known furnishes the true matter of the convention, of what is promised and accepted demanded and granted. To violate the treaty, is to go contrary to the intention sufficiently manifested, rather than against the terms in which it is conceived; for the terms are nothing without the intentions throughout to dictate them.*" According to this, the position taken by the President, in the said paragraph of his message, that the right (no doubt alluding to the territorial right) was *doubtful* or *unset-*

* NOTE—It is necessary to remark, that the navigation of the Mobille, which appears to furnish the President a motive of complaint, is enjoyed by the Americans, in consequence of a gracious indulgence on the part of Spain; as no right does yet exist, to navigate the waters of that river within the boundaries of Spain, who holds exclusively that right, grounded on sovereign possession, on the opinions of the most celebrated civilians, and supported by the very principles established by the American government, through the medium of their attorney-general, Bradford, in the case of the prize Grange, taken on the waters of the Delaware. After this, it is necessary to confess, that the animadversions of the President upon this head are as unjust as they are impolitic.

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Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leaſed,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THE eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, ſituated on Eaſton's point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar Streets; a pleaſant and airy ſituation.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, (which would be preferred) or hire, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*

Newport, January 28, 1806.

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Newport, January 30, 1806.

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(A short Time since)

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JOHN WEEDEN.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 25, 1805.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portſmouth, have allowed the further term of ſix months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portſmouth, Widow, deceaſed, to exhibit and make out their claims before the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners upon ſaid eſtate.—We will receive ſaid claims at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No account will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON,
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Portsmouth, January 24, 1806.

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EDWARD KNEELAND.

N. B. The Machine will be ready by the firſt of June next.

Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich on the laſt Monday in February next; to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

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Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1806.

SIR,

THE want of correctneſs which appears to prevail throughout the article, relative to Spain, in the meſſage which the Preſident of the United States ſent to Congreſs on the 3d ult. compelled me to tranſmit on the 6th of ſaid month, to the Secretary of State, the note of which I have the honor of incloſing to you a tranſlated copy. The extreme publicity given to ſaid meſſage, as well as to the documents relative to the abovementioned article, ſent to Congreſs ſome time after, cauſed me to hope that government, from the oſtenſible purity of its intentions, would alſo have publiſhed my note, as its publication would have tended to preſent the affairs in queſtion under their true point of view. I have been waiting in ſilence for more than forty days, in expectation of this act of juſtica, but I have waited for it in vain; and as no hopes any longer remain of ſeeing it verified, I have thought it my duty Sir, to tranſmit you a copy of this document, for the information of your court, with the object, that whatever may have been the light under which the Preſident of the United States may have thought proper to preſent the conduct of Spain, it may be known that the King my Maſter, in his political relations with the United States, has always manifeſted the good faith, ſo well known, which is the true character of his government, acting towards them always with juſtice, and very often with generoſity.

Accept, Sir, the ſentiments of high conſideration, with which I have the honor to be, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF CASSA YRUJO.

P. S. I authorize you, ſir, to give copies not only of my note, but even of the preſent letter.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1805.

SIR,—The zeal with which I have endeavoured to preſerve the harmony and good underſtanding betwixt Spain and the United States, has cauſed me to read with particular regret, the article of the Preſident's Meſſage ſent to Congreſs the 3d inſt. reſpecting the political relations betwixt the United States and the king, my maſter. As in the expoſition to which I allude, there exiſt, in my opinion, ſeveral miſtakes of a delicate and important tendency, although I render to the Preſident due juſtice, in regard to the motives which may have cauſed this apparent want of correctneſs; yet my character impoſes on me the taſk of entering into an examination of ſome of his aſſertions, and of demonſtrating, that, either from the want of exact information, or owing to defective tranſlations, they appear, in ſome caſes, not altogether correct.

In the article of the Preſident's meſſage relative to Spain, after mentioning that the negociations for the ſettlement of the exiſting differences had not had a ſatisfactory iſſue, he ſays, "Spoliations during the former war, for which ſhe had formally acknowledged herſelf reſponſible, have been refuſed to be compenſated, but on conditions affecting other claims, *in no wiſe connected with them.* Yet the ſame practices are renewed in the preſent war, and are already of great amount." It is very well known, that in a ſtate of war, there exiſts, and will probably ever exiſt, a certain abuſe of force confided to ſubaltern hands. Even the United States themſelves have not been an exception to this general rule; and during the ſhort period of hoſtilities with France, in 1798, notwithſtanding no privateers were armed, and that their protecting forces conſiſted only of a ſmall number of frigates, neutrals experienced from them many injuries, well authenticated by the numerous claims on this government by the injured powers, principally on the part of Denmark and Sweden.

Probably there might have exiſted laſt war ſome abuſes of this nature, although very rare, on the part of the royal navy of Spain; but the king, my maſter, animated by that love of juſtice, which characterizes him, authoriſed his principal ſecretary of ſtate to ſign a convention with the American miniſter near his perſon, in which were ſtipulated reciprocal compenſations for the damages and injuries their reſpective ſubjects and citizens might have ſuſtained from officers, or individuals of either, contrary to the right and laws of nations. This ſtipulation, ſimilar to that of the ſame nature in the treaty of friendſhip, navigation and limits, concluded in 1795, *and ſcrupulously complied with* by my ſovereign, would now have had the ſame effect by the ratification of the convention, had not an article been inſerted therein tending to impoſe on Spain the obligation of a reſponſibility both detrimental and important in its reſult, as well as unſupported by reaſon and juſtice under the exiſting circumſtances. My court has in a direct manner, as well as through me, repeatedly manifeſted to the American government its readineſs to carry the ſaid ſtipulation into effect, whenever the article in the ſame convention relative to the abovementioned reſponſibility, ſhould either be ſuppreſſed or altered in a manner more conformable to juſtice, and has been ſo far from refuſing to ſatisfy ſaid compenſations on account of other *claims in no wiſe connected with them*, that it was preciſely becauſe they are *connected* that the ſaid convention has not been carried into effect, as was and ſtill is the wiſh of the king my maſter.

It is true that the two ſubjects by their nature are not *connected* with each other in themſelves, but it is alſo true, that this *connexion is very great*, when we conſider that an endeavor is made to form out of theſe two things, diſtinct in themſelves, component parts of the *ſame whole*; thereby, placing the king, my maſter, under the diſagreeable dilemma of either refuſing to ratify a ſtipulation which he conceives to be juſt, and therefore wiſhes to fulfil, or elſe of taking on himſelf a reſponſibility, more or leſs direct, in favor of the United States, to which it is well proved they have no right to pretend.

In regard to what concerns the new ſpoliations, I can aſſure you, ſir, few are thoſe that can ſtrictly merit this denomination on the part of Spaniſh veſſels, as many of the captures, which ſo frequently figure in the American papers, ariſe either from acts of contraband, or from a want of having on board the documents required by the treaty of 1795, or even from other circumſtances which the Captains and owners of ſaid prizes will take good care to conceal; beſides, on this head, the citizens of the United States would receive that juſtice which they have already experienced on the ſame ſubject, in virtue of the treaty of 1795. I cannot but obſerve, that although I had the honour of communicating to you, ſir, two months ago, that the ſtricteſt injunctions had been given by the king, my maſter, not to interrupt the navigation of American citizens, when employed in lawful trade, no mention is made by the Preſident of this circumſtance, as highly important in its effects towards the American commerce, as it is neceſſary to demonſtrate his juſt and pacific intentions.

Without any view to recrimination, I find it neceſſary to obſerve, that although the violations of the rights of neutrals are infinitely more frequent and extenſive on the part of England, whoſe veſſels of *the royal navy* have almoſt continually blockaded the ports of the United States, and what is more, when this power daily eſtabliſhes new principles on the rights of neutrals, which, in reality, tend to undermine and annihilate them—the name of Great-Britain is no where to be found in the columns of the Preſident's meſſage.

Theſe circumſtances in themſelves would not authorize any animadverſions on my part, were it not for a moſt eſſential one which immediately affects the intereſts of the king, my maſter—I allude to the *many thousand American ſailors* violently forced from the ſhelter of the flag which ought to protect them, and compelled to fight on board of Britiſh ſhips of war againſt the ſubjects of the king, my maſter. I cannot but call the attention of the government of the United States towards ſuch a conduct, that in their wiſdom, they may adopt the neceſſary meaſures to correct an abuſe, which at the ſame time that it violates their neutrality is extremely prejudicial to Spain.

The Preſident adds, "On the Mobille, our commerce paſſing through that river continues to be obſtructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious ſearches." Although this aſſertion is not accompanied by any obſervation whatever, which might cauſe it to be viewed as a national offence, I muſt obſerve, that according to my information, the duties on imports and exports are very moderate, only 6 per cent.* that every power has a right to regulate as they pleaſe theſe objects within the boundaries of their juriſdiction, and that this exerciſe of ſovereignty is practiſed by the American government at Fort Stoddert; that is, within their lines, without any pretenſion on the part of Spain to interfere in their regulations. But even admitting it may be troubleſome, it never ſurely can be pretended as a national offence."

He afterwards ſays:—"Propoſitions for adjuſting, amicably, the boundaries of Louiſiana, have not been acceded to." This aſſertion is not ſtrictly correct; for it is, and always has been, the wiſh as well as the intention of Spain, *to adjust amicably* the limits of Louiſiana; but however friendly *(amicable)* may have been her diſpoſition towards it, ſhe cannot ſacrifice thereto either the dignity or rights of her crown; ſo that it was not, as the Preſident ſuppoſes, owing to the want of a deſire of *adjusting amicably*, that this buſineſs was not concluded; but rather from the nature of the propoſals, which were in themſelves inadmiſſible.—The paragraph continues:—"While the right is *unsettled*, we have avoided to change the ſtate of things, by taking new poſts, or ſtrengthening ourſelves in the *disputed* territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the iſſue of which may not eaſily be controuled; but in this hope we have now reaſon to leſſen our confidence." In truth, I cannot comprehend what the Preſident can call *unſettled right*; and ſtill leſs, if he wiſhes to apply it to that part of Weſt-Florida comprehended within the Miſſiſippi, Iberville, the Lakes, and the river Perdido. The right of this cannot be conſidered as *unſettled*, or doubtful; for independent of that right, ariſing from actual poſſeſſion, and from the treaty of *retrocession* of Louiſiana to France, there is another concluſive circumſtance, well known to the American government, which ought and muſt diſſipate every doubt, if any could ever exiſt on this ſubject. The moſt diſtinguiſhed civilians agree, that the true interpreters of a treaty, doubtful in any of its clauſes or expreſſions, are the *contracting parties* themſelves, when this can be obtained.—Spain and France, who were the contracting parties in the treaty of *retrocession*, on which is founded that of ſale, of the 30th of April, from whence the pretenſions of the American government emanate, have explained it in the manner already known to you, Sir; namely, that it was not the intention of Spain to cede to France more than ſhe had received from her, as the title and word, *retrocession*, made uſe of therein, clearly imply; and that France never would have pretended, or hoped to obtain, one inch of land Eaſt of the Miſſiſippi, Iberville, and the Lakes. The true *intention* of the *contracting parties being thus expreſsly manifeſted*, I ſhall content myſelf, by copying a ſingle paragraph from *Vattel*, among many other ſimilar ones which I could produce from other civilians, in ſupport of the rights of the King, my maſter, on this ſubject. In paragraph 274, of "The Interpretation of Treaties," Vattel ſays—"When we manifeſtly ſee what is the ſenſe that *agrees with the intention of the contracting powers*, it is not permitted to turn their words to a contrary meaning. *The intention ſufficiently known furniſhes the true matter of the convention, of what is promiſed and accepted demanded and granted. To violate the treaty, is to go contrary to the intention ſufficiently manifeſted, rather than againſt the terms in which it is conceived; for the terms are nothing without the intentions throughout to dictate them.*" According to this, the poſition taken by the Preſident, in the ſaid paragraph of his meſſage, that the right (no doubt alluding to the territorial right) was *doubtful* or *unſet-*

* NOTE—It is neceſſary to remark, that the navigation of the Mobille, which appears to furniſh the Preſident a motive of complaint, is enjoyed by the Americans, in conſequence of a gracious indulgence on the part of Spain; as no right does yet exiſt, to navigate the waters of that river within the boundaries of Spain, who holds excluſively that right, grounded on ſovereign poſſeſſion, on the opinions of the moſt celebrated civilians, and ſupported by the very principles eſtabliſhed by the American government, through the medium of their attorney-general, Bradford, in the caſe of the prize Grange, taken on the waters of the Delaware. After this, it is neceſſary to confeſs, that the animadverſions of the Preſident upon this head are as unjuſt as they are impolitic.

ted, is inadmissible, and of course all the inductions and consequences he draws from this supposition, fall completely to the ground. Besides, whatever alteration or change, might have taken place in the territories of his Catholic Majesty could never have been, as I have had the honor to inform you, sir, but the effects of a new plan of frontiers, which the retrocession of Louisiana would of course render necessary; or else it might proceed from the circumstance of Spain's being engaged in a war with England; but never with a view to disturb the peace and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States.

The President continues saying, "inroads have recently been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized, and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government."

Although I have not on this subject more information than that received through the American newspapers, whose accounts cannot be supposed very impartial, nevertheless supposing them correct in all their extent, from those I have read, it is neither proved, nor do I think it possible to believe, that the *officers* and *soldiers* of the King, my master, have crossed the American line, to commit within the jurisdiction of the United States the pretended insults.—*The first example of these inroads was given by several American citizens*, who, in August, 1804, penetrated through the territory of Baton Rouge, and aided by the brothers Kempers, and other malcontents of the Spanish side, made an attempt to surprise and render themselves masters of the fort of Baton Rouge, and actually arrested some magistrates and other persons of note. On this subject I had the honor of speaking and writing to you, Sir, in due time, but I am hitherto without the least answer. If the seizing of *American citizens.* ("*our citizens have been seized*") has any reference to the arrest of the Kempers, I must in the first place declare, that according to my late information, these Kempers are not *American citizens*, because when they settled themselves in the Spanish territory, they became *subjects of the King*, and of course had lost their rights as American citizens; and in the second, that the arrest of these persons, according to a letter from Natchez of the 8th of October last, published in the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, was effected by *negroes, mulattoes* and *American citizens*, who, no doubt, expected some recompence, delivered them *within the Spanish lines*, from whence it appears some Spanish soldiers took charge of them to conduct them to Baton Rouge. It is true, that it has also been said, that a part of a company of cavalry, commanded by a certain Captain Jones, had entered another part of the line, and had conducted themselves in a violent and improper manner, towards two families; but should this account be true, I can assure you, sir, that the government of the United States shall receive due satisfaction from Spain, the reputation of whose government is too well established, to believe it can in any manner be privy to, or approve of acts, as far beneath its character, *as they are useless in their effects.* Incidents of this nature often happen on the frontiers of every country and they only deserve attention when they receive the sanction of the government of the aggressors, or when in such cases, due satisfaction is refused.

I have gone over, step by step, the article of the President's message, which relates to Spain, and I have endeavored to present with candor and truth, altho' in a cursory manner, whatever may give correct ideas on its nature and tendency. Having fulfilled this duty incumbent on my situation, permit me to offer you, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

James Madison, Esq.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CUTLER,

THE following COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS are in circulation in the Northern States—and we think it our duty to describe them; as far as is in our power, to prevent their circulation. Those who are not thoroughly acquainted with bills, ought to be cautious what ones they take—as there never were more counterfeits in circulation than at the present moment.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Bank, at Boston.—Five Dollar Bills. They are executed entirely with a pen, and can easily be distinguished from the true ones—but few in circulation.

Massachusetts Bank, at Boston.—Ten Dollar Bills—a good imitation of the true ones—paper lighter—few in circulation.

New-Bedford Bank.—Nine Dollar Bills—hard to distinguish from the genuine bills; excepting in the motto, "peace to the world"—In *world*, the *l* and *d* are in a shade in the counterfeits. The true bills have only the *d.*—Paper more spungy and whiter than the original.

Maine Bank, at Portland.—Five, Seven and Nine Dollar Bills are counterfeited.—Some of the Nine's are dated March 16. 1803, and are hard to distinguish from the true bills. The Seven's are dated March 4 1804. and are also well imitated.

Portland Bank.—Seven Dollar Bills—easily known from the genuine.

Nantucket Pacific Bank.—Ten Dollar Bills, and Two Dollar Bills of Nantucket Bank altered to Ten Dollars.

Lincoln and Kennebeck Bank, at Wiscasset.—Ten Dollar Bills. Imitation good. Paper lighter and more spungy than the genuine.

Plymouth Bank.—Five Dollar Bills, of the first impression issued from the Bank. Imitation good, excepting the red and black ink, which are at once a detection of them—but few in circulation.

Gloucester Bank.—Five and Ten Dollar Bills—but so badly done, that a single glance of the eye can detect them—but few in circulation.

There are also Four and Six Dollar Bills of Salem Bank in circulation. Imitation poor, besides bearing a fictitious signature of President and Cashier. The genuine bills bear the names of Benjamin Pickman, jun. as President, and Jona. Hodges, as Cashier.

The incorporated Banks in this State, are *twenty-two*; and we believe all the counterfeit bills in circulation are enumerated above.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dover Bank.—Two Dollar Bills.—Very badly executed. They are dated February 7, 1804.

Portsmouth.—Five and Ten Dollar Bills of *New-Hampshire Bank*, payable at the Bank of the United States in *Philadelphia.* They are a tolerable imitation.

Cheshire Bank, at Keene.—Ten Dollar Bills, dated Jan. 12, 1805—They are well executed, and known only by a critical examination with the true bills.

☞ Some Two dollar bills of this Bank, are also altered to a *ten.*

BILLS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Norwich.—One Dollar Bills altered to 25. The 25 in German Text, is shaded by a scrawl; in the *genuine* they are not. One Dollar Bills are also altered to *ten*—and are well done.

New-London—Twenty Dollar Bills, altered from a smaller denomination, and extremely well done.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Smithfield Bank.—Two, three, seven, five and ten dollar bills of this bank, have recently got into circulation. The *sevens* are extremely well imitated—so much so, that it requires a very close comparison with the true bills to distinguish them. The other denominations are also well imitated.

Providence.—Five Dollar bills of the *Exchange Bank*—imitation very bad.—☞ There are also in circulation ten dollar bills of the banks in *Providence*, altered from a smaller denomination.

Newport Union Bank.—Three dollar bills, dated March 8. 1804—clumsily done.

Washington Bank, at Westerly.—One dollar bills, altered to *twenty-five.* There are also a few five dollar bills, counterfeited, of this bank, in circulation.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Farmers' Bank, at Troy.—Ten dollar bills, the impression generally fainter than the true ones—paper lighter complexion, and more spungy.

Manhattan Bank, at New-York—Five dollar bills—paper and impression about the same as those of *Troy Bank.*

Merchants' Bank, at New-York.—Five and ten dollar bills, poorly imitated, and easily known from the genuine bills.

☞ Besides the above counterfeits, there are *five, ten, twenty* and *fifty dollar bills* of the *United States Bank*, in circulation. Those acquainted with bills, can easily discover them from the genuine.

☞ There have also, within a few days, got into circulation, spurious ten dollar bills of *Newbern Bank*, dated July 25, 1805 signed JAMES M'KINLEY, President, and M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier. They are a handsome looking bill—but no such bank exists.—There also no such banks as *Burlington, Richmond, Scituate*, or *Philadelphia Union Bank*; bills of which are in circulation.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our publication in the Centinel, stating the number of Counterfeit Bank Bills in circulation, we have seen four other kinds, not enumerated in our statement, viz—Three Dollar Hartford Bank, altered to Thirty Dollars, and extremely well done—Three Dollars of Cheshire Bank, also altered to Thirty Dollars—2, 3, 5 and 10 Dollar Bills of Gloucester Rhode-Island Bank, many of which are in circulation. They are a tolerable imitation of the genuine ones.—Also, Five Dollar Bills of Lincoln and Kennebec Bank, poorly done.

From motives of public good we have been thus particular in describing all the counterfeit bills in circulation; and the several printers will doubtless render a service to the community, by inserting the above in their papers.

GILBERT & DEAN.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1806.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Monday, January* 20, 1806.

THE Resolutions of Vermont for the prohibition of the importation of Slaves were laid on the table.

A bill making an *additional* appropriation of 350,000 dollars, to supply the deficiency in the Naval Appropriations for 1805—(making with a former appropriation for the same subject, 600,000 dollars) was agreed to without debate.—Ayes 78; and afterwards passed to be enacted.

The bill for the relief of the Governor, &c. of the U. S. Territory, North-west of the Ohio, passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the House went into committee on the Resolution for imposing a tax of ten dollars on every *Slave* imported into the United States. Mr. Dana moved to substitute the word "*persons*" in the room of "*slaves.*" Mr. Sloan, Mr. Southard, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Fisk, supported the resolution. Mr. Dana, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Alston advocated the amendment; on the ground that all *importations* of the kind, whether black or white ought to be placed on the same footing. No decision was had this day.

A bill to extend the powers of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, and for other purposes, passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, January 21.

The House, in Committee, again took up the resolution for imposing a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Alston, again advocated Mr. Dana's amendment; which was opposed by Mr. Sloan; and was negatived—Ayes 32.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Macon (the Speaker) Mr. Early, and Mr. Bedinger, and advocated by Mr. Broom; and Mr. Sloan:—But no decision on it was had this day.

Wednesday, January 22.

A resolution passed, instructing the committee of Ways and Means, to consider the expediency of making provision by law to direct the Heads of Departments to furnish annually a *detailed* account of their expenditures for contingencies. It was stated, that more than *one fourth* of the whole amount of money estimated as necessary for the several departments; was for *contingent* purposes, viz.—The estimates under the head of foreign intercourse were 182,500 dollars, of which 76,900 were for *contingent* purposes; the estimates of the naval establishment were 867,800 dollars, of which 411,900 dollars were for *contingent* purposes; and so on.

An unfavorable report on the petition for an additional duty on iron hollow ware, was accepted.

The question on the resolution for imposing a duty on the importation of slaves, was put in the House, this day and carried, yeas 79, nays 25, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Thursday, January 23.

The House were most of this day occupied, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, in the discussion of the first of the resolutions reported by Mr. Dawson chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to fortifications, gun-boats and 74's. Mr. Early took the lead in opposing the resolution first before the committee viz. the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for repairing and extending fortifications. The grounds taken by the opponents of the resolution were:—a want of data by which to judge of the sum necessary; the want of resources; and the doubt of effectual defence by these means.—The grounds taken in support of the resolution, are too obvious to need recital. The committee of the whole rose without doing any thing in the business.

The bill authorising a detachment from the militia, was taken up. The President is to accept any corps of volunteers who will engage to continue in service six months after arriving at the place of rendezvous.—2,000,000 of dollars were appropriated for the pay and subsistence of such part of the detachment as may be called into service.—The bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.

Friday, January 24.

Resolutions were passed, requesting the President to cause to be furnished a statement of the number of fortifications, the repairs they require, the practicability of defence by batteries; the state of the navy, annual expense, &c. &c.—Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 22.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, agreeably to notice given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A BILL,

FOR CLASSING THE MILITIA, AND ASSIGNING TO EACH CLASS ITS PARTICULAR DUTIES.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every free able-bodied white male citizen of the United States, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five, whose principal occupation is not on the high sea, or the tide waters within the United States, shall be of the militia, for the land service of the United States. The persons so to constitute the land militia, shall be enrolled by their names and ages, in their proper districts, and in books kept for that purpose; such enrollment to be made without delay of those now within the description, and from time to time as to others who shall hereafter become so, always noting the date of the enrollment, and placing in a distinct page, or part of the book, those of every different year of age, from forty five down to eighteen.

The said militia shall be distributed into classes as follows, to wit:—the junior class shall be composed of those above twenty-one, and under twenty-six years of age; the middle class, of those above twenty-six, and under thirty-five years of age; the senior class, of those above thirty-five, and under forty-five years of age: and those above eighteen, and under twenty-one years of age, shall compose the minor class.

The junior class shall be liable to perform all actual services within the United States, or the countries next adjacent, by tours of duty, not to exceed one year in any two; and in order that the said services may be required of them equally, those of every battalion shall, by its commanding officer, be immediately divided by lot into ten parts, or portions, as nearly equal as may be; each portion to be distinguished by its particular number from one to ten, and to be called into duty in the order of their numbers, such call extending to so many numbers as the exigency may require: and every person so called on may be assigned to the service of the artillery, infantry, cavalry, or of any other description, as the competent authority shall direct.

In consideration of the assiduous discipline required from the junior class, and of the services they shall have performed, or been liable to perform while in it, they shall never, after passing into the middle class, be liable to actual service, but where the junior class for the time being is inadequate to the exigency; and then in their own or one of the adjoining states only, and by tours not exceeding three months in any year; for which purpose they shall be distributed into portions and numbers, and called on in rotine, as is provided in the case of the junior class.

The senior and minor class shall be liable to be called on, to do duty, within their own State only, and by tours not exceeding three months in any year: and they shall be separately distributed into portions and numbers, and called on in rotine, as provided for the other classes.

Exemptions from militia duty, except in cases of religious scruple against bearing arms, shall only extend to the ordinary duties of mustering and disciplining, after having entered the middle or senior class, but all exempts shall be enrolled in their class and numbers, and when called on for actual military service, shall be bound as others are to perform their due tours.

If any person called on to do the actual duties of his class, shall refuse, or unnecessarily delay to enter on duty, he shall be arrested as a deserter either by the civil or military authority, shall be delivered to the proper military officers, and either punished as a deserter, or compelled to perform his tour of duty. But any person so called on, may commute his personal service, by tendering as a substitute, an able-bodied white man, a citizen of the United States, fit for the service, in the judgment of the officer who is to command him, and willing to engage therein. And all persons while engaged in performing a tour of duty, shall have the pay and rations allowed in the army of the United States and be subject to the rules, regulations, and articles, provided for the government of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all provisions in any law of the United States or of any particular state or territory, inconsistent with those of this act, are hereby repealed: and all provisions in the laws of the United States or of any particular state or territory not inconsistent herewith, shall be understood to be left in force, and liable to alteration by their respective enacting authorities.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1806.

THE Baltimore Federal Gazette, states, on the authority of a gentleman from the city of Washington, that the President of the United States had forbidden his house to the Marquis De Casa Yrujo, in consequence of his insulting note—and that the Secretary of State had also ordered him to leave the seat of government.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, FEB. 5.

French Rochefort Squadron.—This squadron, of 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a brig and a cutter, has escaped British vigilance, and done considerable execution. It left Rochefort in October; and arrived, (as we learn by Capt. Riley, arrived from Santa

that, is inadmiſſible, and of courſe all the inductions and conſequences he draws from this ſuppoſition, fall completely to the ground. Beſides, whatever alteration or change, might have taken place in the territories of his Catholic Majeſty could never have been, as I have had the honor to inform you, ſir, but the effects of a new plan of frontiers, which the retroceſſion of Louiſiana would of courſe render neceſſary; or elſe it might proceed from the circumſtance of Spain's being engaged in a war with England; but never with a view to diſturb the peace and good underſtanding betwixt Spain and the United States.

The Preſident continues ſaying, "inroads have recently been made into the territories of Orleans and the Miſſiſippi; our citizens have been ſeized, and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and ſoldiers of that government."

Although I have not on this ſubject more information than that received through the American newſpapers, whoſe accounts cannot be ſuppoſed very impartial, nevertheleſs ſuppoſing them correct in all their extent, from thoſe I have read, it is neither proved, nor do I think it poſſible to believe, that the *officers* and *ſoldiers* of the King, my maſter, have croſſed the American line, to commit within the juriſdiction of the United States the pretended inſults.—*The firſt example of theſe inroads was given by ſeveral American citizens*, who, in Auguſt, 1804, penetrated through the territory of Baton Rouge, and aided by the brothers Kempers, and other malecontents of the Spaniſh ſide, made an attempt to ſurpriſe and render themſelves maſters of the fort of Baton Rouge, and actually arreſted ſome magiſtrates and other perſons of note. On this ſubject I had the honor of ſpeaking and writing to you, Sir, in due time, but I am hitherto without the leaſt anſwer. If the ſeizing of *American citizens.* ("*our citizens have been ſeized*") has any reference to the arreſt of the Kempers, I muſt in the firſt place declare, that according to my late information, theſe Kempers are not *American citizens*, becauſe when they ſettled themſelves in the Spaniſh territory, they became *ſubjects of the King*, and of courſe had loſt their rights as American citizens; and in the ſecond, that the arreſt of theſe perſons, according to a letter from Natchez of the 8th of October laſt. publiſhed in the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, was effected by *negroes, mulattoes* and *American citizens*, who, no doubt, expected ſome recompence, delivered them *within the Spaniſh lines*, from whence it appears ſome Spaniſh ſoldiers took charge of them to conduct them to Baton Rouge. It is true, that it has alſo been ſaid, that a part of a company of cavalry, commanded by a certain Captain Jones, had entered another part of the line, and had conducted themſelves in a violent and improper manner, towards two families; but ſhould this account be true, I can aſſure you, ſir, that the government of the United States ſhall receive due ſatisfaction from Spain, the reputation of whoſe government is too well eſtabliſhed, to believe it can in any manner be privy to, or approve of acts, as far beneath its character, *as they are useless in their effects.* Incidents of this nature often happen on the frontiers of every country and they only deſerve attention when they receive the ſanction of the government of the aggreſſors, or when in ſuch caſes, due ſatisfaction is refuſed.

I have gone over, ſtep by ſtep, the article of the Preſident's meſſage, which relates to Spain, and I have endeavored to preſent with candor and truth, altho' in a curſory manner, whatever may give correct ideas on its nature and tendency. Having fulfilled this duty incumbent on my ſituation, permit me to offer you, ſir, the ſentiments of high conſideration, with which I have the honor to be,

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

James Madiſon, Eſq.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Meſſrs. RUSSELL & CUTLER,

THE following COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS are in circulation in the Northern States—and we think it our duty to deſcribe them, as far as is in our power, to prevent their circulation. Thoſe who are not thoroughly acquainted with bills, ought to be cautious what ones they take—as there never were more counterfeits in circulation than at the preſent moment.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Bank, at Boſton.—Five Dollar Bills. They are executed entirely with a pen, and can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the true ones—but few in circulation.

Maſſachuſetts Bank, at Boſton.—Ten Dollar Bills—a good imitation of the true ones—paper lighter—few in circulation.

New-Bedford Bank—Nine Dollar Bills—hard to diſtinguiſh from the genuine bills; excepting in the motto, "peace to the world"—In *world*, the *l* and *d* are in a ſhade in the counterfeits. The true bills have only the *d*.—Paper more ſpungy and whiter than the original.

Maine Bank, at Portland.—Five, Seven and Nine Dollar Bills are counterfeited.—Some of the Nine's are dated March 16, 1803, and are hard to diſtinguiſh from the true bills. The Seven's are dated March 4 1804. and are alſo well imitated.

Portland Bank.—Seven Dollar Bills—eaſily known from the genuine.

Nantucket Pacific Bank.—Ten Dollar Bills, and Two Dollar Bills of Nantucket Bank altered to Ten Dollars.

Lincoln and Kennebeck Bank, at Wiscaſſet.—Ten Dollar Bills. Imitation good. Paper lighter and more ſpungy than the genuine.

Plymouth Bank.—Five Dollar Bills, of the firſt impreſſion iſſued from the Bank. Imitation good, excepting the red and black ink, which are at once a detection of them—but few in circulation.

Glouceſter Bank.—Five and Ten Dollar Bills—but ſo badly done, that a ſingle glance of the eye can detect them—but few in circulation.

There are alſo Four and Six Dollar Bills of Salem Bank in circulation. Imitation poor, beſides bearing a fictitious ſignature of Preſident and Caſhier. The genuine bills bear the names of Benjamin Pickman, jun. as Preſident, and Jona. Hodges, as Caſhier.

The incorporated Banks in this State, are *twenty-two*; and we believe all the counterfeit bills in circulation are enumerated above.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover Bank.—Two Dollar Bills.—Very badly executed. They are dated February 7, 1804.

Portsmouth.—Five and Ten Dollar Bills of *New-Hampshire Bank*, payable at the Bank of the United States in *Philadelphia*. They are a tolerable imitation.

Cheshire Bank, at Keene.—Ten Dollar Bills, dated Jan. 12, 1805—They are well executed, and known only by a critical examination with the true bills.

☞ Some Two dollar bills of this Bank, are alſo altered to a *ten*.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Norwich.—One Dollar Bills altered to 25. The 25 in German Text, is ſhaded by a ſcrawl; in the *genuine* they are not. One Dollar Bills are alſo altered to *ten*—and are well done.

New-London—Twenty Dollar Bills, altered from a ſmaller denomination, and extremely well done.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Smithfield Bank.—Two, three, ſeven, five and ten dollar bills of this bank, have recently got into circulation. The *ſevens* are extremely well imitated—ſo much ſo, that it requires a very cloſe compariſon with the true bills to diſtinguiſh them. The other denominations are alſo well imitated.

Providence.—Five Dollar bills of the *Exchange Bank*—imitation very bad.—☞ There are alſo in circulation ten dollar bills of the banks in *Providence*, altered from a ſmaller denomination.

Newport Union Bank.—Three dollar bills, dated March 8. 1804—clumſily done.

Waſhington Bank, at Weſterly.—One dollar bills, altered to *twenty-five*. There are alſo a few five dollar bills, counterfeited, of this bank, in circulation.

BILLS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Farmers' Bank, at Troy.—Ten dollar bills, the impreſſion generally fainter than the true ones—paper lighter complexion, and more ſpungy.

Manhattan Bank, at New-York—Five dollar bills—paper and impreſſion about the ſame as thoſe of *Troy Bank*.

Merchants' Bank, at New-York.—Five and ten dollar bills, poorly imitated, and eaſily known from the genuine bills.

☞ Beſides the above counterfeits, there are *five, ten, twenty* and *fifty dollar bills* of the *United States Bank*, in circulation. Thoſe acquainted with bills, can eaſily diſcover them from the genuine.

☞ There have alſo, within a few days, got into circulation, ſpurious ten dollar bills of *Newbern Bank*, dated July 25, 1805 ſigned JAMES M'KINLEY, Preſident, and M. C. STEPHENS, Caſhier. They are a handſome looking bill—but no ſuch bank exiſts.—There alſo no ſuch banks as *Burlington, Richmond, Scituate*, or *Philadelphia Union Bank*; bills of which are in circulation.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our publication in the Centinel, ſtating the number of Counterfeit Bank Bills in circulation, we have ſeen four other kinds, not enumerated in our ſtatement, viz—Three Dollar Hartford Bank, altered to Thirty Dollars, and extremely well done—Three Dollars of Cheſhire Bank, alſo altered to Thirty Dollars—2, 3, 5 and 10 Dollar Bills of Glouceſter Rhode-Iſland Bank, many of which are in circulation. They are a tolerable imitation of the genuine ones.—Alſo, Five Dollar Bills of Lincoln and Kennebec Bank, poorly done.

From motives of public good we have been thus particular in deſcribing all the counterfeit bills in circulation; and the ſeveral printers will doubtleſs render a ſervice to the community, by inſerting the above in their papers.

GILBERT & DEAN.

Boſton, Jan. 28, 1806.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Monday, January* 20, 1806.

THE Reſolutions of Vermont for the prohibition of the importation of Slaves were laid on the table.

A bill making an *additional* appropriation of 350,000 dollars, to ſupply the deficiency in the Naval Appropriations for 1805—(making with a former appropriation for the ſame ſubject, 600,000 dollars) was agreed to without debate.—Ayes 78; and afterwards paſſed to be enacted.

The bill for the relief of the Governor, &c. of the U. S. Territory, North-weſt of the Ohio, paſſed to be engroſſed.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the Houſe went into committee on the Reſolution for impoſing a tax of ten dollars on every *Slave* imported into the United States. Mr. Dana moved to ſubſtitute the word "*perſons*" in the room of "*ſlaves.*" Mr. Sloan, Mr. Southard, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Fiſk, ſupported the reſolution. Mr. Dana, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Alſton advocated the amendment; on the ground that all *importations* of the kind, whether black or white ought to be placed on the ſame footing. No deciſion was had this day.

A bill to extend the powers of the Surveyor-General of Louiſiana, and for other purpoſes, paſſed to be engroſſed.

Tuesday, January 21.

The Houſe, in Committee, again took up the reſolution for impoſing a tax of ten dollars on every ſlave imported into the United States. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Alſton, again advocated Mr. Dana's amendment; which was oppoſed by Mr. Sloan; and was negatived—Ayes 32.

The reſolution was oppoſed by Mr. Macon (the Speaker) Mr. Early, and Mr. Bedinger, and advocated by Mr. Broom; and Mr. Sloan:—But no deciſion on it was had this day.

Wednesday, January 22.

A reſolution paſſed, inſtructing the committee of Ways and Means, to conſider the expediency of making proviſion by law to direct the Heads of Departments to furniſh annually a *detailed* account of their expenditures for contingencies. It was ſtated, that more than *one fourth* of the whole amount of money eſtimated as neceſſary for the ſeveral departments, was for *contingent* purpoſes, viz.—The eſtimates under the head of foreign intercourſe were 182,500 dollars, of which 76,900 were for *contingent* purpoſes; the eſtimates of the naval eſtabliſhment were 867,800 dollars, of which 411,900 dollars were for *contingent* purpoſes; and ſo on.

An unfavorable report on the petition for an additional duty on iron hollow ware, was accepted.

The queſtion on the reſolution for impoſing a duty on the importation of ſlaves, was put in the Houſe, this day and carried, yeas 79, nays 25, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Thursday, January 23.

The Houſe were moſt of this day occupied, in committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, in the diſcuſſion of the firſt of the reſolutions reported by Mr. Dawſon chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's meſſage relating to fortifications, gun-boats and 74's. Mr. Early took the lead in oppoſing the reſolution firſt before the committee viz. the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for repairing and extending fortifications. The grounds taken by the opponents of the reſolution were:—a want of data by which to judge of the ſum neceſſary; the want of reſources; and the doubt of effectual defence by theſe means.—The grounds taken in ſupport of the reſolution, are too obvious to need recital. The committee of the whole roſe without doing any thing in the buſineſs.

The bill authoriſing a detachment from the militia, was taken up. The Preſident is to accept any corps of volunteers who will engage to continue in ſervice ſix months after arriving at the place of rendezvous.—2,000,000 of dollars were appropriated for the pay and ſubſiſtence of ſuch part of the detachment as may be called into ſervice.—The bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.

Friday, January 24.

Reſolutions were paſſed, requeſting the Preſident to cauſe to be furniſhed a ſtatement of the number of fortifications, the repairs they require, the practicability of defence by batteries; the ſtate of the navy, annual expenſe, &c. &c.—Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 22.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, agreeably to notice given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A BILL,

FOR CLASSING THE MILITIA, AND ASSIGNING TO EACH CLASS ITS PARTICULAR DUTIES.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That every free able-bodied white male citizen of the United States, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five, whoſe principal occupation is not on the high ſea, or the tide waters within the United States, ſhall be of the militia, for the land ſervice of the United States. The perſons ſo to conſtitute the land militia, ſhall be enrolled by their names and ages, in their proper diſtricts, and in books kept for that purpoſe; ſuch enrollment to be made without delay of thoſe now within the deſcription, and from time to time as to others who ſhall hereafter become ſo, always noting the date of the enrollment, and placing in a diſtinct page, or part of the book, thoſe of every different year of age, from forty five down to eighteen.

The ſaid militia ſhall be diſtributed into claſſes as follows, to wit:—the junior claſs ſhall be compoſed of thoſe above twenty-one, and under twenty-ſix years of age; the middle claſs, of thoſe above twenty-ſix and under thirty-five years of age; the ſenior claſs, of thoſe above thirty-five, and under forty-five years of age: and thoſe above eighteen, and under twenty-one years of age, ſhall compoſe the minor claſs.

The junior claſs ſhall be liable to perform all actual ſervices within the United States, or the countries next adjacent, by tours of duty, not to exceed one year in any two; and in order that the ſaid ſervices may be required of them equally, thoſe of every battalion ſhall, by its commanding officer, be immediately divided by lot into ten parts, or portions, as nearly equal as may be; each portion to be diſtinguiſhed by its particular number from one to ten, and to be called into duty in the order of their numbers, ſuch call extending to ſo many numbers as the exigency may require: and every perſon ſo called on may be aſſigned to the ſervice of the artillery, infantry, cavalry, or of any other deſcription, as the competent authority ſhall direct.

In conſideration of the aſſiduous diſcipline required from the junior claſs, and of the ſervices they ſhall have performed, or been liable to perform while in it, they ſhall never, after paſſing into the middle claſs, be liable to actual ſervice, but where the junior claſs for the time being is inadequate to the exigency; and then in their own or one of the adjoining ſtates only, and by tours not exceeding three months in any year; for which purpoſe they ſhall be diſtributed into portions and numbers, and called on in rotine, as is provided in the caſe of the junior claſs.

The ſenior and minor claſs ſhall be liable to be called on, to do duty, within their own State only, and by tours not exceeding three months in any year: and they ſhall be ſeparately diſtributed into portions and numbers, and called on in rotine, as provided for the other claſſes.

Exemptions from militia duty, except in caſes of religious ſcruple againſt bearing arms, ſhall only extend to the ordinary duties of muſtering and diſciplining, after having entered the middle or ſenior claſs, but all exempts ſhall be enrolled in their claſs and numbers, and when called on for actual military ſervice, ſhall be bound as others are to perform their due tours.

If any perſon called on to do the actual duties of his claſs, ſhall refuſe, or unneceſſarily delay to enter on duty, he ſhall be arreſted as a deſerter either by the civil or military authority, ſhall be delivered to the proper military officers, and either puniſhed as a deſerter, or compelled to perform his tour of duty. But any perſon ſo called on, may commute his perſonal ſervice, by tendering as a ſubſtitute, an able-bodied white man, a citizen of the United States, fit for the ſervice, in the judgment of the officer who is to command him, and willing to engage therein. And all perſons while engaged in performing a tour of duty, ſhall have the pay and rations allowed in the army of the United States and be ſubject to the rules, regulations, and articles, provided for the government of the ſame.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all proviſions in any law of the United States or of any particular ſtate or territory, inconſiſtent with thoſe of this act, are hereby repealed: and all proviſions in the laws of the United States or of any particular ſtate or territory not inconſiſtent herewith, ſhall be underſtood to be left in force, and liable to alteration by their reſpective enacting authorities.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1806.

THE Baltimore Federal Gazette, ſtates, on the authority of a gentleman from the city of Waſhington, that the Preſident of the United States had forbidden his houſe to the Marquis De Caſa Yrujo, in conſequence of his inſulting note—and that the Secretary of State had alſo ordered him to leave the ſeat of government.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, FEB. 5.

French Rochefort Squadron.—This ſquadron, of 5 ſail of the line, 2 frigates, a brig and a cutter, has eſcaped Britiſh vigilance, and done conſiderable execution. It left Rochefort in October; and arrived, (as we learn by Capt. Riley, arrived from Santa

Cruz at New-Providence) about the laſt of Nov. at Santa Cruz, with an Engliſh 50 gun ſhip and ſix Indiamen its prizes. On the 5th December it left Santa Cruz; and on the 7th, in ſight of Teneriffe, Capt. Riley ſaw it capturing the Britiſh outward-bound Cork fleet, of 40 ſail—few of which, he thinks, could have eſcaped.

Capt. Riley ſays, further, that beſide the above, this ſquadron had captured and deſtroyed many valuable Engliſh veſſels. It had alſo captured and *burnt* 26 neutral veſſels; among which were brig Minerva of New-York, Two-Friends of Charleſton, and two Boſton ſchooners.—The reaſon aſſigned for this conduct was, that the Engliſh might not get information of them—and the commander of the ſquadron, M. le Almane, had taken all the papers of the captured veſſels, and given their maſters certificates, ſtating that he had deſtroyed their veſſels and cargoes, and that they muſt apply to the miniſter at Paris for remuneration!

☞ Capt. Hubbard, who arrived here on Monday, in 24 days from St. Kitts, informs that the Cork fleet, a few veſſels excepted, had arrived at Barbadoes in ſafety; and had met no French ſquadron. The fleet captured by the Rochefort ſquadron, therefore, cannot have been the Cork fleet.

Rochefort Squadron captured.—Since writing the above, we have been obligingly favoured with a New-York paper of Saturday evening, which contains the following:—

"A letter from a gentleman in St. Croix, dated January 10th, to his correſpondent in this city, ſays—I have juſt this moment learnt that the Rochefort ſquadron, with the Cork fleet in their poſſeſſion, have been fallen in with by Admiral Sterling, and the whole of them captured.—Fifteen of the Cork fleet have already arrived at Barbadoes.."

The arrival of a part of the Cork fleet in the Weſt-Indies is ſufficiently well authenticated; and the account of their having been captured by the Rochefort ſquadron is equally ſo. Their re-capture, therefore, is highly probable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON. FEB. 4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Capt. Treadwell, who arrived on Sunday, in 43 days from Bilboa, furniſhed a ſummary of the intelligence contained in a Bayonne paper of Dec. 5, 1805. It appears, that Bonaparte had made his triumphal entry into Vienna about the middle of Nov. ſeveral of his ſubſequent Bulletins and orders were dated at the palace of the Auſtrian Emperor, where Napoleon had taken up his quarters. He had enjoined on his ſoldiers to reſpect the perſons and property of the inhabitants of the German capital, and he had appointed a Governor of the PROVINCE of AUSTRIA. A body of French troops had taken poſſeſſion of Preſburgh, an important city on the Danube, capital of Lower Hungary, and 32 miles S. E. of Vienna. But the further progreſs of the French in this direction was expected to be ſtopped, as the Hungarians were negotiating a peace, which there was a proſpect of their obtaining, though on hard terms. Through Hungary lay the roads to Turkey, in Europe. A diviſion of French troops had made an incurſion into Bohemia, and many columns are ſtated to have penetrated into Moravia, which is towards Pruſſia, Swediſh Pomerania, (where a Swediſh and Ruſſian army are aſſembled,) and Ruſſia. It is hardly probable the French will proceed far in this direction (northwardly) this ſeaſon.

A Ruſſian army, under Gen. Winningerode, had capitulated to Prince Murat. This army is ſaid to have conſiſted of 50,000 men, but this doubtleſs is a great exaggeration.

The French army of Italy, was marching to form a junction with the Grand army.

The Auſtrian army of Italy, under Prince Charles, appears to have had no other retreat than into Hungary.

The lateſt news from the armies is to the 17th of November.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806.

The indignation of every American, of whatever party denomination, will be excited by a peruſal of the letter of the Marquis de Caſa Yrujo, given in this day's Mercury.—We do not preciſely know, in what relation our government and the Marquis ſtand with each other. It has been ſaid that he is not recogniſed as Miniſter at Waſhington.—In either caſe, however, the inſolence of this addreſs ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence or with tameneſs.

Surely the adminiſtration, if they have any regard for the character of the country, or for their reputation, will repel with ſuitable ſpirit and energy, this rude and indecent attack.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 23.

"During the debate on friend Sloan's reſolution on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to lay a tax of ten dollars on every imported ſlave. Mr. Broom commenced the attack.—In the courſe, of, by great odds, the beſt ſpeech that has been made the preſent ſeſſion, (cloſed doors excepted, and if there was then a better, it will ever be locked up in impenetrable darkneſs) he bore down upon South Carolina in a torrent of elocution, charged with rankling facts. He told them, that every ſtate had agreed with Congreſs, in their abhorrence of the ſlave trade—that contrary to the wiſh of every other part of the union, they ſtill kept open a door for the horrid trade. This rouſed Peter Early, the champion of the South in oratory, and perceptibility, he was not entirely diveſted of chagrin.

He charged the champion of emancipation with diſreſpect to South-Carolina, but, what was enough to excite the wrath of any man in Peter's ſituation, Georgia had been implicated. He told, and with exultation told his opponent, that the good and virtuous ſtate of Georgia, had in their firſt conſtitution, a prohibition againſt the ſlave trade, and called upon the gentleman to ſay, whether Delaware had done as much. This was taken up by Connecticut, in the perſon of J. C. Smith, who obſerved that the ſtate which he repreſented, being formed two hundred years ago, never contemplated a ſlave trade, and from that time to the preſent moment, ſhe had never received any of their *precious traffic.* Mr. Early rejoined, and told him, that were it not for New-England men, the trade would never be brought to South-Carolina, for that nine-tenths of the ſeamen, from the Captain downwards, were New-England men. Mr. Dana, pleaded guilty, but ably threw off the *opprobium* from Connecticut to the gentleman oppoſite, General Stanton of Rhode-Iſland, to whom he referred on this occaſion. The General was now obliged to riſe. He declared that he knew none, *at preſent* engaged in the traffic—and that among the Rhode-Iſlanders it was now unpopular.

"It is at length aſcertained that the debates, with cloſed doors, were on the ſubject of our differences with Spain—the reſult, it is ſaid, will be a further attempt at negociation and compromiſe. To puniſh aggreſſion and inſult by reſiſtance and repulſion was the practice of the *laſt century.*"

January 29.

"A reſolution, of which the following is a copy, was this morning offered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Gregg, and is referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

"Whereas Great-Britain impreſſes citizens of the United States, and compels them to ſerve on board her ſhips of war, and alſo ſeizes and condemns veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, being the bona fide property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places beſieged, or blockaded, under the pretext of their being engaged in time of war, in a trade with her enemies, which was not allowed in time of peace—

"And whereas the government of the United States has repeatedly remonſtrated to the Britiſh Government againſt theſe injuries, and demanded ſatisfaction therefor, but without effect—

"*Therefore Reſolved*, That until equitable and ſatisfactory arrangements on theſe points ſhall be made between the two governments, it is expedient, that from and after the day of next, no goods or merchandize of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any of the colonies, or dependencies thereof, ought to be imported into the United States.

"*Provided however*, That whenever arrangements, deemed ſatisfactory by the Preſident of the United States, ſhall take place, it ſhall be lawful for him, by Proclamation, to fix a day on which the prohibition aforeſaid ſhall ceaſe."

"On Monday the Houſe of Repreſentatives were principally engaged with the bill *authoriſing a detachment of one hundred thouſand militia*, and the bill repealing the exiſting proviſion, admitting evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for the public lands. The former bill, without any ſubſtantial variation from the original draft, was paſſed by a large majority; and the latter ordered to a third reading."

We hear from Providence that there was apprehended at that place, a few days ſince, ſeveral perſons on ſuſpicion of counterfeiting Bills of different Banks; from information obtained from two of thoſe apprehended there was found plates for *Thirteen* bills of the following Banks, viz.

Nantucket Pacific Bank, 10 and 5 dollar bills; Warren bank, 3 dollar bills; Salem Bank, 6 dollar bills; Providence Bank, 5 dollar bills; United States Bank, 10 dollar bills; Smithfield Bank, 3 and 5 dollar bills; Glouceſter Bank, 10, 2 and 5 dollar bills; Manhattan Bank, 5 dollar bills; Cheſhire Bank, 3 dollar bills.

Mr. Burr.—The report of this gentleman's being appointed Ambaſſador to England, is contradicted.

Charles Pinckney, Eſq. late Miniſter of the United States, at the Court of Madrid, has arrived at Charleſton, (S.C.) from Liſbon.

The Emperor of Hayti, by a decree, has prohibited the importation of SALT, into that Iſland, under penalty of confiſcation.

An article in the laſt Waſhington paper, is confirmatory of the recal of Mr. Armſtrong, from France.

Memorials to Congreſs, from our Merchants, continue. Boſton and Baltimore have followed the examples of New-York and Philadelphia. The town of Salem has alſo voted one: in this, however, the Merchants did not join, deeming it improper for the town in its corporate capacity, to meddle with a ſubject of which thoſe concerned were the only competent judges.

Two fires have recently happened in Salem, and ſeven houſes burnt.

A letter received at Norfolk from Antigua, ſays that the Britiſh capture all American veſſels coming from Freneh Iſlands.

The following obſervation is made in the New-York Morning Chronicle (a democratic paper) on Mr. Wright's bill, (laid before the Senate of the U. S.) reſpecting the impreſſment of American Seamen:

"The bill, if paſſed, would not only be equivalent to an open declaration of war, but would proſtrate our commercial credit—and violate our national faith and honor."

In the ſecond page of this day's Mercury, will be found a detailed ſtatement of counterfeit bills of *Twenty-Six* Banks, now in circulation.—While on this ſubject, we cannot but recommend to the ſerious attention of the citizens of this State, the following remarks, as being peculiarly applicable to them, although copied from a Connecticut paper:—

"We believe there has not been a time, ſince the ſtrange policy of granting Banks to every inſignificant village was adopted, when the counterfeits were ſo numerous as at preſent;—it behoves the public to keep a look-out, and to uſe increaſed caution in taking Bills on diſtant Banks.—The citizens of this State needleſsly and fooliſhly ſubject themſelves to impoſition.—It is notorious that the quantity of Eaſtern money in circulation among us, nearly equals that of our own Banks. Bills of New-Hampſhire and the Diſtrict of Maine (where counterfeits are moſt frequent) which *are probibited by law from paſſing in their own States*, find a ready market among us!—While this continues the caſe, we ſhall deſerve every impoſition which may be practiced on us.—*New-London Gazette.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Brig Lucinda, Shaw,	Port Antonio
Sloop Nancy, Finch,	Norfolk
Brig Ruſſell, Newton,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Frederick Auguſtus, Potter,	Charleſton
Brig Diſpatch, Shearman,	Havanna

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7. 1806.

FOR SALE,
ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,
FIVE Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork HAMS.
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 20th day of February inſt. at Eleven o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Thomas Townſend's Coffee-House, (if fair weather. if not, the firſt fair day after) unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of Prudence, containing 547 acres, formerly in Two Farms; and will be ſold ſeparate, or in one, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers—Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.—Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale.
JAMES ROBINSON,
Of Newport.
February 7, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY the 28th inſt. at 11 o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which the ſubſcriber now occupies.—For further particularss apply to
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Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, to wit. *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 7th, A. D* 1806.

WHEREAS PHILIP MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, yeoman, has this day filed in ſaid office his certain petition, ſetting forth, that the Hon. the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, at their October ſeſſion, 1805, granted him the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," made and paſſed in the year 1756, and praying for his diſcharge accordingly: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Philip Manchester, that they be and appear (if they ſee fit) at the next term of ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, which is to be holden at ſaid Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March enſuing, then and there to nominate commiſſioners, to receive an aſſignment of the eſtate of him the ſaid Manchester. PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Cruz at New-Providence) about the laſt of Nov. at Santa Cruz, with an Engliſh 50 gun ſhip and ſix Indiamen its prizes. On the 5th December it left Santa Cruz; and on the 7th, in ſight of Teneriffe, Capt. Riley ſaw it capturing the Britiſh outward-bound Cork fleet, of 40 ſail—few of which, he thinks, could have eſcaped.

Capt. Riley ſays, further, that beſide the above, this ſquadron had captured and deſtroyed many valuable Engliſh veſſels. It had alſo captured and *burnt* 26 neutral veſſels; among which were brig Minerva of New-York, Two-Friends of Charleſton, and two Boſton ſchooners.—The reaſon aſſigned for this conduct was, that the Engliſh might not get information of them—and the commander of the ſquadron, M. le Almane, had taken all the papers of the captured veſſels, and given their maſters certificates, ſtating that he had deſtroyed their veſſels and cargoes, and that they muſt apply to the miniſter at Paris for remuneration!

☞ Capt. Hubbard, who arrived here on Monday, in 24 days from St. Kitts, informs that the Cork fleet, a few veſſels excepted, had arrived at Barbadoes in ſafety; and had met no French ſquadron. The fleet captured by the Rochefort ſquadron, therefore, cannot have been the Cork fleet.

Rochefort Squadron captured.—Since writing the above, we have been obligingly favoured with a New-York paper of Saturday evening, which contains the following:—

"A letter from a gentleman in St. Croix, dated January 10th, to his correſpondent in this city, ſays—I have juſt this moment learnt that the Rochefort ſquadron, with the Cork fleet in their poſſeſſion, have been fallen in with by Admiral Sterling, and the whole of them captured.—Fifteen of the Cork fleet have already arrived at Barbadoes.."

The arrival of a part of the Cork fleet in the Weſt-Indies is ſufficiently well authenticated; and the account of their having been captured by the Rochefort ſquadron is equally ſo. Their re-capture, therefore, is highly probable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Capt. Treadwell, who arrived on Sunday, in 43 days from Bilboa, furniſhed a ſummary of the intelligence contained in a Bayonne paper of Dec. 5, 1805. It appears, that Bonaparte had made his triumphal entry into Vienna about the middle of Nov. ſeveral of his ſubſequent Bulletins and orders were dated at the palace of the Auſtrian Emperor, where Napoleon had taken up his quarters. He had enjoined on his ſoldiers to reſpect the perſons and property of the inhabitants of the German capital, and he had appointed a Governor of the PROVINCE of AUSTRIA. A body of French troops had taken poſſeſſion of Preſburgh, an important city on the Danube, capital of Lower Hungary, and 32 miles S. E. of Vienna. But the further progreſs of the French in this direction was expected to be ſtopped, as the Hungarians were negotiating a peace, which there was a proſpect of their obtaining, though on hard terms. Through Hungary lay the roads to Turkey, in Europe. A diviſion of French troops had made an incurſion into Bohemia, and many columns are ſtated to have penetrated into Moravia, which is towards Pruſſia, Swediſh Pomerania, (where a Swediſh and Ruſſian army are aſſembled,) and Ruſſia. It is hardly probable the French will proceed far in this direction (northwardly) this ſeaſon.

A Ruſſian army, under Gen. Winningerode, had capitulated to Prince Murat. This army is ſaid to have conſiſted of 50,000 men, but this doubtleſs is a great exaggeration.

The French army of Italy, was marching to form a junction with the Grand army.

The Auſtrian army of Italy, under Prince Charles, appears to have had no other retreat than into Hungary.

The lateſt news from the armies is to the 17th of November.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806.

The indignation of every American, of whatever party denomination, will be excited by a peruſal of the letter of the Marquis de Caſa Yrujo, given in this day's Mercury.—We do not preciſely know, in what relation our government and the Marquis ſtand with each other. It has been ſaid that he is not recogniſed as Miniſter at Waſhington.—In either caſe, however, the inſolence of this addreſs ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence or with tameneſs.

Surely the adminiſtration, if they have any regard for the character of the country, or for their reputation, will repel with ſuitable ſpirit and energy, this rude and indecent attack.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 23.

"During the debate on friend Sloan's reſolution on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to lay a tax of ten dollars on every imported ſlave. Mr. Broom commenced the attack.—In the courſe, of, by great odds, the beſt ſpeech that has been made the preſent ſeſſion, (cloſed doors excepted, and if there was then a better, it will ever be locked up in impenetrable darkneſs) he bore down upon South Carolina in a torrent of elocution, charged with rankling facts. He told them, that every ſtate had agreed with Congreſs, in their abhorrence of the ſlave trade—that contrary to the wiſh of every other part of the union, they ſtill kept open a door for the horrid trade. This rouſed Peter Early, the champion of the South in oratory, and perceptibility, he was not entirely diveſted of chagrin.

He charged the champion of emancipation with diſreſpect to South-Carolina, but, what was enough to excite the wrath of any man in Peter's ſituation, Georgia had been implicated. He told, and with exultation told his opponent, that the good and virtuous ſtate of Georgia, had in their firſt conſtitution, a prohibition againſt the ſlave trade, and called upon the gentleman to ſay, whether Delaware had done as much. This was taken up by Connecticut, in the perſon of J. C. Smith, who obſerved that the ſtate which he repreſented, being formed two hundred years ago, never contemplated a ſlave trade, and from that time to the preſent moment, ſhe had never received any of their *precious traffic*. Mr. Early rejoined, and told him, that were it not for New-England men, the trade would never be brought to South-Carolina, for that nine-tenths of the ſeamen, from the Captain downwards, were New-England men. Mr. Dana, pleaded guilty, but ably threw off the *opprobium* from Connecticut to the gentleman oppoſite, General Stanton of Rhode-Iſland, to whom he referred on this occaſion. The General was now obliged to riſe. He declared that he knew none, *at preſent* engaged in the traffic—and that among the Rhode-Iſlanders it was now unpopular.

"It is at length aſcertained that the debates, with cloſed doors, were on the ſubject of our differences with Spain—the reſult, it is ſaid, will be a further attempt at negociation and compromiſe. To puniſh aggreſſion and inſult by reſiſtance and repulſion was the practice of the *laſt century*."

January 29.

"A reſolution, of which the following is a copy, was this morning offered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Gregg, and is referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

"Whereas Great-Britain impreſſes citizens of the United States, and compels them to ſerve on board her ſhips of war, and alſo ſeizes and condemns veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, being the bona fide property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places beſieged, or blockaded, under the pretext of their being engaged in time of war, in a trade with her enemies, which was not allowed in time of peace—

"And whereas the government of the United States has repeatedly remonſtrated to the Britiſh Government againſt theſe injuries, and demanded ſatisfaction therefor, but without effect—

"*Therefore Reſolved*, That until equitable and ſatisfactory arrangements on theſe points ſhall be made between the two governments, it is expedient, that from and after the day of next, no goods or merchandize of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any of the colonies, or dependencies thereof, ought to be imported into the United States.

"*Provided however*, That whenever arrangements, deemed ſatisfactory by the Preſident of the United States, ſhall take place, it ſhall be lawful for him, by Proclamation, to fix a day on which the prohibition aforeſaid ſhall ceaſe."

"On Monday the Houſe of Repreſentatives were principally engaged with the bill *authoriſing a detachment of one hundred thouſand militia*, and the bill repealing the exiſting proviſion, admitting evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for the public lands. The former bill, without any ſubſtantial variation from the original draft, was paſſed by a large majority; and the latter ordered to a third reading."

We hear from Providence that there was apprehended at that place, a few days ſince, ſeveral perſons on ſuſpicion of counterfeiting Bills of different Banks; from information obtained from two of thoſe apprehended there was found plates for *Thirteen* bills of the following Banks, viz.

Nantucket Pacific Bank, 10 and 5 dollar bills; Warren bank, 3 dollar bills; Salem Bank, 6 dollar bills; Providence Bank, 5 dollar bills; United States Bank, 10 dollar bills; Smithfield Bank, 3 and 5 dollar bills; Glouceſter Bank, 10, 2 and 5 dollar bills; Manhattan Bank, 5 dollar bills; Cheſhire Bank, 3 dollar bills.

Mr. Burr.—The report of this gentleman's being appointed Ambaſſador to England, is contradicted.

Charles Pinckney, Eſq. late Miniſter of the United States, at the Court of Madrid, has arrived at Charleſton, (S.C.) from Liſbon.

The Emperor of Hayti, by a decree, has prohibited the importation of SALT, into that Iſland, under penalty of confiſcation.

An article in the laſt Waſhington paper, is confirmatory of the recal of Mr. Armſtrong, from France.

Memorials to Congreſs, from our Merchants, continue. Boſton and Baltimore have followed the examples of New-York and Philadelphia. The town of Salem has alſo voted one: in this, however, the Merchants did not join, deeming it improper for the town in its corporate capacity, to meddle with a ſubject of which thoſe concerned were the only competent judges.

Two fires have recently happened in Salem, and ſeven houſes burnt.

A letter received at Norfolk from Antigua, ſays that the Britiſh capture all American veſſels coming from Freneh Iſlands.

The following obſervation is made in the New-York Morning Chronicle (a democratic paper) on Mr. Wright's bill. (laid before the Senate of the U. S.) reſpecting the impreſſment of American Seamen:

"The bill, if paſſed, would not only be equivalent to an open declaration of war, but would proſtrate our commercial credit—and violate our national faith and honor."

In the ſecond page of this day's Mercury, will be found a detailed ſtatement of counterfeit bills of *Twenty-Six* Banks, now in circulation.—While on this ſubject, we cannot but recommend to the ſerious attention of the citizens of this State, the following remarks, as being peculiarly applicable to them, although copied from a Connecticut paper:—

"We believe there has not been a time, ſince the ſtrange policy of granting Banks to every inſignificant village was adopted, when the counterfeits were ſo numerous as at preſent;—it behoves the public to keep a look-out, and to uſe increaſed caution in taking Bills on diſtant Banks.—The citizens of this State needleſsly and fooliſhly ſubject themſelves to impoſition.—It is notorious that the quantity of Eaſtern money in circulation among us, nearly equals that of our own Banks. Bills of New-Hampſhire and the Diſtrict of Maine (where counterfeits are moſt frequent) which *are probibited by law from paſſing in their own States*, find a ready market among us!—While this continues the caſe, we ſhall deſerve every impoſition which may be practiced on us.—*New-London Gazette.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Brig Lucinda, Shaw,	Port Antonio
Sloop Nancy, Finch,	Norfolk
Brig Ruſſell, Newton,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Frederick Auguſtus, Potter,	Charleſton
Brig Diſpatch, Shearman,	Havanna

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7. 1806.

FOR SALE,
ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,
FIVE Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork HAMS.
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 20th day of February inſt. at Eleven o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Thomas Townſend's Coffee-House, (if fair weather. if not, the firſt fair day after) unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of Prudence, containing 547 acres, formerly in Two Farms; and will be ſold ſeparate, or in one, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers—Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.—Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale.
JAMES ROBINSON,
Of Newport.
February 7, 1806.

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State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, to wit. *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 7th, A. D.* 1806.

WHEREAS PHILIP MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, yeoman, has this day filed in ſaid office his certain petition, ſetting forth, that the Hon. the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, at their October ſeſſion, 1805, granted him the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," made and paſſed in the year 1756, and praying for his diſcharge accordingly: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Philip Manchester, that they be and appear (if they ſee fit) at the next term of ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, which is to be holden at ſaid Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March enſuing, then and there to nominate commiſſioners, to receive an aſſignment of the eſtate of him the ſaid Manchester. PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

POETRY.

☞ THOUGH the SEASON, thus far, "take it for all in all," has not been severe;—yet it has been a hard one for the sons and daughters of poverty. As it is the lot of many of our fellow-creatures to suffer, particularly at this season, by penury and want; so it should be the pride of the rich, to seek out objects for the exercise of their benevolence.

CHARITY IN WINTER.

WHEN raging storms deform the air,
And clouds of snow descend,
And the wide landscape, bright and fair,
No deepen'd colours blend:

When biting frost rides on the wind,
Bleak from the North and East,
And wealth is at its ease reclin'd,
Prepar'd to laugh and feast:

When the poor trav'ller treads the plain,
All dubious of his way,
And crawls with night-increasing pain,
And dreads the parting day:

When poverty, in vile attire,
Shrinks from the biting blast,
Or hovers o'er the pigmy fire,
And fears it will not last:

When the fond mother hugs her child
Still closer to her breast;
And the poor infant, frost beguil'd,
Scarce feels that it is prest:—

Then let thy bounteous hand extend
Its blessings to the poor,
Nor spurn the wretched, while they bend
All suppliant at your door.

STANZAS.

FROM CAMEON'S POEMS.

I SAW the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumber'd woes;
And he was poor—without a friend—
Press'd by a thousand foes.

I saw the Passions' pliant slave
In gallant trim, and gay;
His course was Pleasure's placid wave,
His life, a summer's day.—

And I was caught in Folly's snare,
And join'd her giddy train—
But found her soon the nurse of Care,
And Punishment, and Pain.

There surely is some guiding pow'r
Which rightly suffers wrong—
Gives Vice to bloom its little hour—
But Virtue, late and long!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.
No. LX.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON FALSE APPEARANCES.

Every man would arrive at joy and contentment, but the way is known to few.—We mistake the nature of what we grasp at: all earthly delights are sweeter in expectation than enjoyment—all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than expectation; the former are seen through a perspective glass, which makes them seem greater, clearer, and nigher at hand; for the latter we turn the glass about, and give a narrowing figure to all those fair proportions that offer themselves to the eye; we believe them less, and more remote from us: thus the sense obscures things that are spiritual and heavenly, but reveals and augments what are temporal.

Whatsoever temporal felicity we contemplate, we are apt to single out the promised pleasure, and to overlook the pain and trouble; like time, it appears with flowing hair and attractive comeliness, but behind is pilled and bald.—A man who hath not experienced the delights of genuine piety, nor the sweetness of spiritual influence, will hardly believe that such satisfactions are treasured up in godliness; they are the foretaste of the joys hereafter. Let no man, therefore, be discouraged at the sober and unassuming aspect which piety wears, nor captivated by the splendid triumphs of wordly happiness: both will change, and though we may be deceived in both, we shall be sure to be cheated but in one.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mould Tiles by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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(Among a Variety of Others,)

Are for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston, viz.

THE complete works of Peter Porcupine, comprehending his most celebrated Political Productions in this country and in England, 12 vols. 8vo. gilt. *These works contain a vast deal of amusement as well as of Political instruction, respecting the affairs of America, at a time peculiarly critical and interesting. They are now become scarce, and independently of the interest which the writer's keen-edged wit and manly sense will never fail to excite, they will in a few years be eagerly sought after, by those who wish to refer to the necessary documents of domestic politics, at the period of their publication.*

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Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol. 8vo.

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Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.

Chatterton's Works, including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gessner's Works, 4 vols 12mo.

Pindar's Works, 2 vols. royal, 8vo.

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A new and improved edition of Morse's American Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. with a new and elegant Atlas, comprising all the new Discoveries to the present time: containing 63 maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis.

& Morse's Gazetteer of the Eastern and Western Continents (a new and improved edition) 2 vols. 8vo.

Newport, January 24, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and dusills; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN.

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap

Newport, 11th mo 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per co. or piece
Ticklenburgs per do or do.
Isle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Assortment of Groceries Retail. *Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.*

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, Market-Square,

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of Goods, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cognac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Tickleburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY'S Wharf, offer for Sale,

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven' Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is postponed, till some future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Pruffian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 2, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR FEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec 7, 1805.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

Caustic's DEMOCRACY UNVEILED; or TYRANNY STRIPPED OF THE GARB OF PATRIOTISM, third edition, with large additions, 2 vols. 12mo. *This work not only from its acknowledged merit, but also from the very nature of its subject, viz the Politics of the United States, cannot fail to be most highly interesting to every class of readers, to whatever party they may belong*

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Newport, January 24, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN.

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, Market-Square,

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cognac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Ticklenburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven' Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 13th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is postponed, till some future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Pruffian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 2, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

VIEW IN SCOTLAND,

for Drawing-Books; for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.